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In old sandy fields, Sept.—Oct. The interior of the stem in the young plant is, like the gills, violet-purple, and the club-shaped base is covered with a tomentose coat, to which the sand adheres tenaciously.

Related to *A. laccatus* and *A. ochropurpureus*, B.

**Hymenochæte agglutinans.**—Of rather loose texture and of a light yellow color at first, becoming firmer and of a light tan color or rufous tint as the bristles are developed; closely adnate with a determinate margin which is tomentose at first; forming orbicular or elongated patches or sometimes entirely surrounding the twig or limb on which it grows for an inch in length.

Common in Autumn in swampy thickets on *Andromeda*, *Vaccinium*, &c., without much discrimination, fastening the stems or branches together wherever a dead twig or branch lies in contact with a living one; turns black and dries up during the winter.

**Helotium naviculasporum.**—Stipitate, firm, white, becoming pale yellow; disk convex about 1-20' across, stem about the same length; asci rather broad; paraphyses slightly thickened above; sporidia about .001' long, broad boat-shaped, filled with granular matter.

On old leaves decaying in stagnant water, July.

**Exobasidium discoideum.**—Fleshy and firm, but of looser texture within; at first turbinate and concave above, but the margin soon expands so that the fungus takes the shape of a double convex lens 1—2' across and  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$  thick; pale green and smooth beneath, hymenial surface soon white pruinose, but assuming a pale lilac tint in drying. Spores as in *E. Andromedæ*, Pk., obscurely uniseptate and bent at one end, about .0008' long.

Attached to the under side of the leaves of *Azalea viscosa*, July.

**Sphaeria pyriospora.**—Perithecia nestling in the inner bark, scattered or subconfluent, often seriatly arranged, rupturing the epidermis longitudinally, white within becoming black; ostiola slightly prominent, minute; asci cylindric, turgid; sporidia long pyriform, about .0012' long, crowded in the asci. Spermatia oblong minute.

On dead branches of *Chionanthus Virginica*, May.

**Gymnosporangium biseptatum.**—On branches of White Cedar. Appearing in April, bursting through the epidermis in little reddish-chestnut colored velvet-like patches which, about the middle of May, pass into the tremelloid state, swelling out into gelatinous masses the size of large peas; not so distinctly foliaceous as in *G. Juniperi*. Spores long pedicellate, mostly biseptate.

The portion of the branch occupied by the fungus becomes enlarged, swelling out on all sides and increasing in size from year to year till finally branches no larger than a pipe stem bear oblong swellings an inch or more in diameter and four or five inches long. Sometimes the fungus attacks the trunk of a small tree or some of the larger branches, causing swellings of a much larger size.

§ 127. **Flora of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,** by LYMAN H. HOYSRADT,—No. I.

The following list comprises some of the more uncommon plants which I have detected up to this time growing within five miles of

the village of Pine Plains. The physical features of the township are sufficiently varied to give this section certain botanical advantages not usually possessed by many others. First, there is Stissing Mountain, which consists of two adjoining peaks, or gradual elevations, one of them rising above the plain to the height of nearly a thousand feet. On or near its nearly naked summit grow *Potentilla tridentata*, Ait., *Betula papyracea*, Ait., *Prunus pumila*, L., etc. The mountain, which is about six miles in length, has no connection with any other range—being not quite equi-distant from the Taghkanic, Catskill and Fishkill ranges. Our hills, with exception of the mountain, are mostly limestone—the plain being a sandy loam. There are over a thousand acres of untilled marsh land in town, besides quite a number of large cold swamps; in the marshes flourish *Betula pumila*, L., *Blephilia hirsuta*, Benth., *Andromeda polifolia*, L., *Myrica Gale*, L., *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L., and a number of other plants unusual for this latitude. All this, with five or six good sized ponds and three large creeks flowing through the township—making a section diversified with mountain, plain, hills, valleys, ponds, creeks, swamps, and marshes—cannot fail to offer a most inviting field to the active botanist.

I take, I trust, only a pardonable pride in the goodly number of Ferns, *Solidagos* and *Potamogetons*—my favorite order and two favorite genera—which grow here within two and a half miles of the village. Of *Solidagos* I have already detected, within the above small circuit, twenty different species, and thirty-three species of Ferns, besides three or four varieties of the latter. In a future article, I shall give their names in full.

*Clematis verticillaris*, DC.; Frequent; common in the ravines of Stissing Mt.

*Anemone cylindrica*, Gray; rare.

*Hepatica acutiloba*, DC.; rare; sparingly on back slope of Stissing Mt.

*Ranunculus multifidus*, Pursh.—not common; in streams on Stissing Mt.

*Coptis trifolia*, Salisb.; common.

*Caulophyllum thalictroides*, Michx.; rather common; abundant along base of Mt. Ararat, with *Solea concolor*, Ging.

*Podophyllum peltatum*, L., not rare.

*Sarracenia purpurea*, L., quite common.

*Corydalis aurea*, Willd., frequent on Stissing Mt.

*Fumaria officinalis*, L., escaped from gardens.

*Dentaria maxima*, Nutt., not common; rich soil, in deep ravines of mountain.—*D. diphylla*, L., and *D. laciniata*, Muhl., both very common.

*Arabis hirsuta*, Scop., *A. lævigata*, DC., and *A. Canadensis*, L., are all common on Stissing Mt. and frequent on wooded hills.

*Lepidium campestre*, L., rare.

*Solea concolor*, Ging., abundant on slope of Mt. Ararat.

*Viola Selkirkii*, Goldie, near or on Mt. Ararat, M. E. V. (?)

*Hypericum ellipticum*, Hook., in Wappinger's Marsh.

*Silene noctiflora*, L., frequent along fences and roadsides. *S. inflata*, Smith, becoming common along our two railroad lines.

*Stellaria longifolia*, Muhl., rare, Silvernail marsh. *S. borealis*, Bigelow, frequent; more common than *S. longifolia*.

*Claytonia Virginica*, L., not common; grows along Shekomeko creek and Roelif Jansen's Kill.

*Malva moschata*, L., not rare in our fields—an escape.

*Impatiens pallida*, Nutt., very common along Shekomeko creek and Roelif Jansen's Kill.

*Xanthoxylum Americanum*, Mill, very common.

*Rhus copallina*, L., common on Stissing Mt.

*Rhamnus alnifolius*, L'Her, deep swamps on Stissing Mt. *L. catharticus*, L., along Hemlock banks of Mud Pond.

*Acer Pennsylvanicum*, L., common on Stissing Mt. *A. spicatum*, Lam., common in ravines of Stissing Mt. and Mt. Ararat.

*Tephrosia Virginiana*, Pers., frequent on south part of Stissing Mt.

*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd., not uncommon along roadsides. *M. alba*, Lam., becoming common.

*Lespedeza procumbens*, Michx., common on our hills and mountains.

*Coronilla varia*, DC., well naturalized in one station, in fields.

*Prunus pumila*, L., frequent on Stissing Mt.—abundant on summit. *P. Cerasus*, L., thoroughly naturalized about here, in woods and on Stissing Mt.

*Geum strictum*, Ait., very common everywhere about here. *G. rivale*, L., frequent in our deep swamps.

*Rubus strigosus*, Michx., very common.

*Rosa micrantha*, Smith, and *R. rubiginosa*, L., both frequent. *R. blanda*, Ait., rather rare.

*Potentilla tridentata*, Ait., abundant on summit of Stissing Mt. *P. arguta*, Pursh., common on Stissing Mt. *P. fruticosa*, L., very common in all our marshes; over hundreds of acres densely covered with it.

*Waldsteinia fragarioides*, Tratt., abundant in certain ravines on Stissing Mt.

*Cratægus tomentosa*, L., common.

*Ribes Cynosbati*, L., common on Stissing Mt. and in adjoining woods. *R. rubrum*, L., common along creeks and cold woods. *R. hirtellum*, Michx., common in our cold swamps. *R. floridum*, L., is also common.

*Mitella diphylla*, L., common in all our woods.

*Tiarella cordifolia*, L., rare; stations, cold mountain woods and along springy banks of a small stream.

*Circæa alpina*, L., abundant in one or two deep woods.

*Epilobium molle*, Torr., frequent in our boggy marshes. *E. palustre*, L., rare.

*Ludwigia alternifolia* and *Nesaea verticillata*, H. B. K., are both rare with us.

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